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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/482,684	01/14/2000	Takenori Idehara	325772014000	7340	
Barry F. Brets	7590 09/J10/2007		EXAMINER		
Barry E. Bretschneider Morrison & Foerster LLP			BRINICH, STEPHEN M		
1650 Tysons Blvd. Suite 300			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
McLean, VA 2	22102		2625		
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			09/10/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary		Application	No.	Applicant(s)			
		09/482,684		IDEHARA, TAKENORI			
		Examiner		Art Unit			
		Stephen M. I	3rinich	2625			
The MAILING DATE o Period for Reply	f this communication ap	pears on the c	over sheet with the o	correspondence a	ddress		
A SHORTENED STATUTOI WHICHEVER IS LONGER, - Extensions of time may be available i after SIX (6) MONTHS from the maili - If NO period for reply is specified abo - Failure to reply within the set or exter Any reply received by the Office later earned patent term adjustment. See	FROM THE MAILING E under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. ng date of this communication. ve, the maximum statutory period ided period for reply will, by statut than three months after the mailin	DATE OF THIS 136(a). In no event, will apply and will e te, cause the applica	COMMUNICATION however, may a reply be tince tion to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status							
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.3) ☐ Since this application	ı) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.						
Disposition of Claims							
5) Claim(s) 14-16 is/are a 6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejuication Papers 9) The specification is objuication The drawing(s) filed on Application Papere	(s) is/are withdra allowed. ected. objected to. bject to restriction and/o ected to by the Examina is/are: a) accest that any objection to the eet(s) including the correct	er. cepted or b) drawing(s) be I	uirement. objected to by the held in abeyance. Selif the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 C	• •		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) I) Notice of References Cited (PTO- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent D B) Information Disclosure Statement Paper No(s)/Mail Date	rawing Review (PTO-948)		Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da Notice of Informal P Other:	ate			

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06) Application/Control Number: 09/482,684

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DETAILED ACTION

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Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Response filed 8/15/07 (page 6, line 9 - page 7, line 2), with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-6 under 35 USC §102 as being anticipated by Iwabuchi have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made under 35 USC §103 in view of Iwabuchi.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwabuchi (JP 10-044524).

Re claims 1-3 & 5, Iwabuchi discloses (Figures 4-5, paragraphs 0068-0076) a method and means of processing image data. The system receives first image data (page description language data input via IF 301; paragraph 0068), stores it in a

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memory 3021 (paragraph 0069), and develops it into second image data via image generating section 302 (bitmap data; paragraph 0069). The result is compressed into third image data and stored in memory 306 (paragraph 0074).

Re claims 1-3 & 5, Iwabuchi further discloses another embodiment that includes the making of a comparison to determine whether this compression increases the original data amount (paragraph 0075) and to selectively skip compression in the case where compression increases the data amount (thus, the smaller of the original data or the compressed data is obtained). The final image data (the smaller of the original data or the compressed data) is stored in a memory 306 (paragraph 0071).

Re the recitation of "the storage unit", the combination of memories 3021 and 306 of Iwabuchi is readable on this "storage unit" (except for the recitations of storing both the original and compressed image data, then discarding one of them, which are addressed below).

Iwabuchi does not disclose an embodiment in which both the first (i.e. original) image data and the third (i.e. compressed) image data are stored in a storage unit, and the larger of the original data and the compressed data is discarded and the smaller of the two is retained.

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In the first embodiment (in which both the original image data and the compressed image data are stored), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to discarded one of them (since they both represent the same image, making one of them redundant), and to select (using the selection arrangement taught in the second embodiment) the larger of the two to be discarded.

The motivation to do so would be to make memory available for other uses (e.g. storing the next incoming image data).

Specifically, the motivation for selecting the larger of the two for discarding would be to maximize the amount of memory so freed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the first and second embodiments of Iwabuchi to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1-3 & 5.

Re claim 4, in any case in which the Iwabuchi system provides its output to a printer (described as a standard configuration, Figure 1 and paragraphs 0001 & 0100) and is used to print more than one copy of a document (as in the situation described in paragraphs 0007 & 0052-0054), each will be printed seriatim using the stored data generated by the above described arrangement.

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Re claim 6, some type of data connection means is inherently required to transmit image data to an external printer (paragraph 0001). This output to this data connection means is readable upon the (not further described) recited "transmitter", and the data connection means itself is readable upon the (not further described) recited "network".

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwabuchi as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Applicant's Background Prior Art.

As described above, some type of data connection means is inherently required to transmit image data to an external printer (paragraph 0001). This output to this data connection means is readable upon the (not further described) recited "transmitter", and the data connection means itself is readable upon the (not further described) recited "network".

Iwabuchi does not disclose expressly a detector for detecting problems during printing through a network and a transmitter for transmitting the stored image data when such a problem is detected.

Applicant's Background Prior Art discloses (page 5, lines 7-13) a response to a malfunction (which must inherently be detected in order for such a response to occur) while printing over a network. This response includes transferring (i.e.

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transmitting) the stored image data to a printer different from the malfunctioning one.

Iwabuchi and Applicant's Background Prior Art are combinable because they are from the field of image data processing for printer output.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the malfunction response of Applicant's Background Prior Art in conjunction with the Iwabuchi printer system.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to enable a print job to continue after a malfunction.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Iwabuchi with Applicant's Background Prior Art to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 5. Claims 14-16 are allowed.
- 6. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Re claims 14 & 16, the art of record does not teach or suggest the recited first comparator for comparing the development time for developing the first image data into the second image data with the printing time for printing the second image data and the recited second comparator for comparing the

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volume of the first (initial) and third (final) image data in conjunction with the recited image processing arrangement.

Re claim 15, the art of record does not teach or suggest the recited comparator for comparing a time required for developing the recited first image data of the current page and a time required for printing using the recited second image data of the two previous pages in conjunction with the recited image processing arrangement.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning the contents of this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen M. Brinich at 571-272-7430.

Any inquiry relating to the status of this application or proceeding or any inquiry of a general nature concerning application processing should be directed to the Tech Center 2600 Customer Service center at 571-272-2600 or to the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199 or 571-272-1000.

The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays 8:00-5:30, alternate Fridays off.

The examiner's unit designation has been changed from "Art Unit 2624" to "Technology Division 2625" (as of March 20, 2006).

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If attempts to contact the examiner and the Customer Service Center are unsuccessful, supervisor David Moore can be contacted at 571-272-7437.

Faxes pertaining to this application should be directed to the Tech Center 2600 official fax number, which is 571-273-8300 (as of July 15, 2005).

Hand-carried correspondence may be delivered to the Customer Service Window, located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Stephen M Brinich

Examiner

Technology Division 2625

smb

August 30, 2007